

**United States District Court  
Southern District of New York**

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DATE FILED: 9/11/2014

John Olagues...

In proper person,

on behalf of the shareholders of J.P. Morgan Chase

413 Sauve Rd

River Ridge La 70123

olagues@gmail.com

504-875-4825

Case # 14 CV 4872

Judge Gregory H. Woods

SEP 11 2014

v.

PRO SE OFFICE

James Dimon, Chairman and CEO Director of J.P.Morgan Chase

**Response to the Order to Show Cause why this Action Should not  
be Dismissed for lack of Counsel entered on 8/28/2014.**

This suit is a suit by Plaintiff, Mr. Olagues to enforce a Federal Statute,  
Section 16 (b) of the Securities Act of 1934. It is therefore a **private  
right of action** and Section 16 b) explicitly makes it a **private right of  
action**.

**Below is Section 16 b)**

15 U.S. Code § 78p - Directors, officers, and principal stockholders

**(b) Profits from purchase and sale of security within six  
months**

For the purpose of preventing the unfair use of information  
which may have been obtained by such beneficial owner,

1 director, or officer by reason of his relationship to the issuer,  
2 any profit realized by him from any purchase and sale, or any  
3 sale and purchase, of any equity security of such issuer (other  
4 than an exempted security) or a security-based swap agreement  
5 involving any such equity security within any period of less than  
6 six months, unless such security or security-based swap  
7 agreement was acquired in good faith in connection with a debt  
8 previously contracted, shall inure to and be recoverable by the  
9 issuer, irrespective of any intention on the part of such  
10 beneficial owner, director, or officer in entering into such  
11 transaction of holding the security or security-based swap  
12 agreement purchased or of not repurchasing the security or  
13 security-based swap agreement sold for a period exceeding six  
14 months. **Suit to recover such profit may be instituted at law**  
15 **or in equity in any court of competent jurisdiction by the**  
16 **issuer, or by the owner of any security of the issuer in the**  
17 **name and in behalf of the issuer if the issuer shall fail or**  
18 **refuse to bring such suit within sixty days after request or**  
19 **shall fail diligently to prosecute the same thereafter; but no**  
20 such suit shall be brought more than two years after the date  
21 such profit was realized. This subsection shall not be construed  
22 to cover any transaction where such beneficial owner was not  
23 such both at the time of the purchase and sale, or the sale and  
24 purchase, of the security or security-based swap agreement or a  
25 security-based swap involved, or any transaction or transactions  
26 which the Commission by rules and regulations may exempt as  
27 not comprehended within the purpose of this subsection.  
28

The highlighted part, without question gives a private right of  
action to a shareholder such as Olagues to enforce the recovery  
of profits made by an officer of a public company in violation of

1 Section 16b. Such profits are to inure to and be recoverable by  
2 the issuer not to a separate fund to be distributed to the  
3 shareholders.

4 In the case of Executive Telecard, LTD v. Mayer 941 F. Supp  
5 435 (1996) SDNY on page 437, the court clearly stated "  
6 Congress expressly granted a private right of action in section  
7 16 (b)".

8  
9 Also the Commissioner of the SEC Elisse B. Walter on November  
10 8, 2011 in Remarks before the FINRA Institute at Wharton  
11 stated;

12 " In the Securities Act of 1934, Congress also provided  
13 expressly for private rights of action... to recover short-swing  
14 trading profits of corporate insiders"

15  
16 In the Duke Law Journal the following was stated (vol 1969 pg  
17 805)

18 Although a 16(b) shareholder suit is not a common law  
19 derivative action because its purpose is to recover a penalty payable to  
20 the corporation rather than a fund belonging to it, courts have held that  
21 in certain circumstances following a 16(b) violation, a derivative right to  
22 recover counsel fees is created for the benefit of parties who  
23 prosecute or help to prosecute the violation."

24 The U.S. Supreme Court in

25 KEITH R. GOLLUST, ET AL., PETITIONERS V. IRA L.  
26 MENDELL, ET AL. No. 90-659

27 In The Supreme Court Of The United States  
28

October Term, 1990

The court stated:

"Section 16(b) plays a significant role in protecting against the misuse of inside information in the securities markets. Because of the ease with which corporate insiders and major shareholders can exploit informational advantages, Section 16(b) erects a strict, prophylactic rule that captures short-swing profits for the benefit of the issuer. Because only the issuer and its security holders -- not the SEC -- may institute actions under Section 16(b), it is particularly important that the deterrent force of that provision not be diluted. /1/ Accordingly, the Commission has a strong interest in ensuring that the effectiveness of Section 16(b) is not jeopardized by unduly restrictive standing requirements imposed on security owner suits".

No court has ever ruled that a 16 b suit is a derivative suit. And no court has ever ruled that a Shareholder can not enforce 16 b by proceeding pro se. In fact, the 9th Circuit Court of Appeals allowed a 16 b suit to proceed by a pro se litigant

There are private rights of actions filed by pro se litigants all the time, some successful, some not. But there has never been a case dismissed which is truly a private right of action, which this suit against James Dimon is, because the plaintiff proceeded pro se.

If this suit was a derivative action where the plaintiff was a pro se shareholder claiming to represent the shareholders, then the situation would be entirely different. Olagues is not representing any shareholders or the issuer JPM Chase.

There is no question that Olagues was an owner of

1 shares at the time of filing this 16 b suit and is  
2 now the owner of JPMC shares. Olagues, gave demands  
3 to Dimon to return the profits made in violation of  
4 16b to the issuer. Olagues gave written demands to  
5 the issuer JPM Morgan via letters to Anthony Horan ,  
6 Corporate secretary of JPMC to force the payments of  
7 profits to JPMC. These demands were made more than 60  
8 days prior to the filing of the suit.

9 No official or attorney for JPM Chase or Dimon gave  
10 Olagues any creditable reason or law that his 16 b  
11 private right of action suit against Dimon was not  
12 consistent with 16b or related law.

13 The violations of 16 b consisting of a non exempt buy  
14 of 500,000 shares of JPMC stock on July 19 and 20 ,  
15 2012, were matched against non exempt sales of JPMC  
16 stock on March 2, 2012 and Jan 13, 2013.

17 Furthermore, this 16 b suit and the Request for  
18 Judicial Notice filed in this court illustrate with  
19 100% certainty that Mr. Dimon violated 16 b and owes  
20 \$3.8 million to the issuer JP Morgan Chase. Olagues  
21 has had several discussions with an attorney from  
22 Sullivan and Cromwell, which has represented JP  
23 Morgan Chase in previous litigation and is now  
24 allegedly representing Mr. Dimon in an adversarial  
25 position to JP Morgan Chase. The attorney has not  
26 shown one fact or case law in our discussions which  
27 diminish the claim of violations of 16 b.

28 No attorney who examined the case ever offered any  
reason that the arguments made in the suit were not.  
supported by the facts or relevant law.

The Plaintiff, Olagues, is highly experienced in the  
business of options and equity compensation, as he  
was the foremost options trader in the world as a  
member of the CBOE and the Pacific Stock Exchange for  
10 years. He has also authored the book "Getting  
Started in Employee Stock Options" published by Wiley

1 & Sons in 2010. The book is the only book on how  
2 managers and other grantees of Employee Stock Options  
can efficiently manage their grants of ESOs.

3 He is the only person with expert credentials in both  
4 the arena of traded options and employee stock  
5 options.

6 Respectfully Submitted:

7   
8 John Olagues  
9

**United States District Court  
Southern District of New York**

John Olagues...

In proper person,  
on behalf of the shareholders of J.P. Morgan Chase  
413 Sauve Rd  
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Case # 14 CV 4872  
Judge Gregory H. Woods

v.

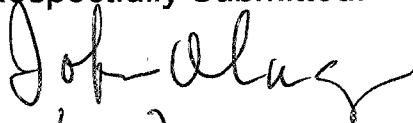
James Dimon, Chairman and CEO Director of J.P.Morgan Chase

**Certificate of Service**

This certifies that John Olagues Pro Se Plaintiff in this private right of action under Section 16 b of the Securities Act of 1934, where he does not "represent" anyone other than himself, has served a copy of this Response to the order to Show Cause entered on 8/28/2014, upon Mr. Andrew Finn of Sullivan and Cromwell, attorney allegedly representing James Dimon CEO of JPMC. Mr. Finn has been served by certified mail return receipt requested from New Orleans La. 70119 at his office at 125 Broad Street, New York, NY 10004-2498.

Mr Finn has also agreed to waive formal service and Olagues , Pro se , submits the attached copy of Waiver of Service of Summons.

Respectfully Submitted:



1  
2 John Olagues  
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AO 399 (01/09) Waiver of the Service of Summons

## UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

for the  
Southern District of New YorkJohn Olagues Pro on behalf of Shareholders of JPMC*Plaintiff*

v.

James Dimon CEO of JP Morgan Chase*Defendant*

Civil Action No. 14 CV 4872

## WAIVER OF THE SERVICE OF SUMMONS

To: John Olagues

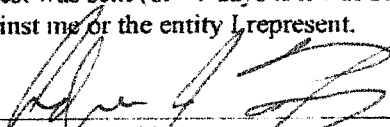
*(Name of the plaintiff's attorney or unrepresented plaintiff)*

I have received your request to waive service of a summons in this action along with a copy of the complaint, two copies of this waiver form, and a prepaid means of returning one signed copy of the form to you.

I, or the entity I represent, agree to save the expense of serving a summons and complaint in this case.

I understand that I, or the entity I represent, will keep all defenses or objections to the lawsuit, the court's jurisdiction, and the venue of the action, but that I waive any objections to the absence of a summons or of service.

I also understand that I, or the entity I represent, must file and serve an answer or a motion under Rule 12 within 60 days from 07/18/2014, the date when this request was sent (or 90 days if it was sent outside the United States). If I fail to do so, a default judgment will be entered against me or the entity I represent.

Date: 8/8/2014James Dimon*Printed name of party waiving service of summons*  
*Signature of the attorney or unrepresented party*Andrew J. Finn*Printed name*Sullivan & Cromwell LLP  
125 Broad Street  
New York, NY 10004*Address*finna@sullcrom.com*E-mail address*(212) 558-4081*Telephone number*

## Duty to Avoid Unnecessary Expenses of Serving a Summons

Rule 4 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure requires certain defendants to cooperate in saving unnecessary expenses of serving a summons and complaint. A defendant who is located in the United States and who fails to return a signed waiver of service requested by a plaintiff located in the United States will be required to pay the expenses of service, unless the defendant shows good cause for the failure.

"Good cause" does *not* include a belief that the lawsuit is groundless, or that it has been brought in an improper venue, or that the court has no jurisdiction over this matter or over the defendant or the defendant's property.

If the waiver is signed and returned, you can still make these and all other defenses and objections, but you cannot object to the absence of a summons or of service.

If you waive service, then you must, within the time specified on the waiver form, serve an answer or a motion under Rule 12 on the plaintiff and file a copy with the court. By signing and returning the waiver form, you are allowed more time to respond than if a summons had been served.

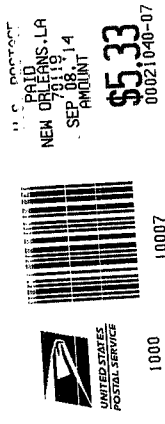
John A/

413 Saure Rd.  
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70123



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United States Dist. Court.  
of the Southern Dist of N.Y.  
Pro Se Intake Unit.  
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New York, New York.  
10007